

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER  
**The Albuquerque  
Morning Journal**  
Published by the  
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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RALPH R. MULLIGAN,  
8 Park Row, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office of Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Larger circulation than any other paper in New Mexico. The only paper in New Mexico issued every day in the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily, by carrier, or by mail, one month, \$1.00.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:  
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The Morning Journal has a high-grade  
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paper in New Mexico." The American  
Newspaper Director.

THE JOURNAL takes and prints  
sixty hours and thirty minutes of  
exclusive Associated Press leased  
wire service each week. No other  
newspaper published in New Mexico  
takes more than twenty-four hours  
of Associated Press service during  
the week.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 24, 1916

A DAY OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Every citizen of New Mexico will  
have cause this week to be proud of  
the state.

The exhibits of county products and  
of registered livestock would be  
creditable to any state of the north-  
west. In a thousand ways will be  
shown what this state is capable of  
under the stimulus of intelligent ap-  
plication of muscle.

Recognizing that people must be  
entertained as well as instructed, the  
state fair has provided the most am-  
bitious program of racing, fireworks,  
music and clever specialties ever seen  
in the southwest. Those who come  
for thrills will not be disappointed.

A new feature is political day. Not  
only will two speakers of reputation  
speak for the republican and demo-  
cratic parties on national issues, but  
the prohibition candidates for pres-  
ident and vice president will also be  
here and make addresses.

Not one of the speeches will be  
long, or in the smallest degree tiresome,  
each will be highly entertain-  
ing as well as instructive.

But the crowds present at the fair  
grounds will not have to depend upon  
speeches for their entertainment. A  
program has been prepared that in-  
sures thrills and laughter in profusion.  
Monday will be a great day at  
the fair.

A Mexican officer says the people  
of the United States have no idea of  
the culture and refinement that exists  
in Mexico. We thought all of  
the culture and refinement of the  
southern republic had been riddled  
against blank walls.

WE MUST REVERSE OUR SYSTEM  
OF EDUCATION.

The cables tell us that Great Britain  
is at last aroused over the short-  
comings of her educational system,  
and has determined to remedy them  
in order to meet the fierce com-  
petitive spirit which is sure to fol-  
low the close of the war.

The educational system of the United  
States follows the English pattern,  
except our common schools are bet-  
ter and our colleges not so good.

England has found that her educa-  
tional system is defective in two par-  
ticulars:

1. Far too much time has been de-  
voted to the dead languages and far  
too little to the living tongues of  
civilization.

2. England has given far less at-  
tention to pure and applied sciences  
than has been given in the schools of  
Germany and has suffered thereby  
not only in war but in commerce.

To take the case of modern lan-  
guages first, we have seen recently in  
the English newspapers agitation for  
the appointment of foreigners to pos-  
sessions in the British colonies because  
of the difficulty in finding  
British subjects familiar with foreign  
tongues to fill the posts, especially in  
countries whose language is not a  
medium of international intercourse.

A fair number of Englishmen, and  
a far smaller percentage of Americans,  
have a working knowledge of French  
and German. If we except, no  
far as Americans are concerned, the  
French-Americans and the German-  
Americans of this country. Perhaps  
more Britons know Hindoo, Arabic  
and Malay than any other people  
foreign to those tongues but how few  
Englishmen or Americans know Bra-  
man, Dutch, Danish or Spanish?

For a knowledge of French, Dutch,  
Dutch and Spanish is really essential,  
as the British have learned. If they  
are to retain the place at the world's  
foremost traders which they allowed  
the Germans to snatch from them before  
the war. They had allowed both  
Italy and Russia to slip into domi-  
nance economic, as well as  
Russia and Spain and the South Amer-  
ican countries. In such an extent  
that prospect of war with Germany  
was highly embarrassing to those  
countries now at war with her, and  
for Germany to engage in war was

disastrous to the Spanish-speaking  
countries.

England has learned, and the United  
States must learn, that it is im-  
possible to foster the good personal  
relations which lead to good trade  
relations, unless people visiting for-  
eign lands are able to par their boats  
the courtesy of addressing them in  
their own tongue.

In Denmark, where education is  
valued and the economic policy of  
the state is built upon it, it is made  
compulsory that every child shall  
learn at least one live foreign lan-  
guage. This knowledge must not  
be merely a smattering of the grammar  
of the foreign tongue, but there  
must be ability to write and speak  
the language freely. It is the pride  
of a young man to speak with a  
yielding Englishman or American in the  
English language.

As regards teaching the sciences,  
both England and America have been  
woefully lacking. The average busi-  
ness man has little idea of the rela-  
tion between pure and applied science.

The average manufacturer is  
impressed with the importance of  
quick actions, he can not afford to  
wait. They want results within the  
year.

Of course, there are great many  
factors in the United States who  
institute corps of scientists for the  
purpose of solving certain problems.  
They devote their time to research  
work, and they have far more than  
justified the expense of their salaries  
and the cost of material for experiments.  
But this research work is  
woefully deficient, judged by the  
German standard.

When the war is over, there will be  
a great struggle for the markets of  
the world. The competition will  
be fiercer than ever was known be-  
fore in the history of mankind, and  
now the people of the United States  
enjoy great prosperity because of the  
artificially created markets. That  
prosperity can not last for a great  
while unless we adapt ourselves to the  
conditions which must follow the war.

We must hold our domestic trade, and  
we must sell our surplus products abroad.  
To do this, we must have  
the most efficient machinery possi-  
ble. The chief factors of that ma-  
chinery are scientific skill in produc-  
tion and the services of men skilled in  
foreign languages for distribution of  
our products.

Recognizing that people must be  
entertained as well as instructed, the  
state fair has provided the most am-  
bitious program of racing, fireworks,  
music and clever specialties ever seen  
in the southwest. Those who come  
for thrills will not be disappointed.

These two factors can be secured  
only in the schools and the colleges  
of the United States. There must be  
immediate revision of the school  
courses to meet these demands, just  
as Great Britain now is revising her  
system of education as a tripled test  
of preparedness after the war.

A few weeks ago it was said that  
Villa had lost a leg. Now it is said  
that only his prestige is missing.

HATE IS EPHEMERAL.

Berlin celebrated a short time ago  
the birthday of the aged emperor of  
Austria-Hungary. Only fifty years  
ago, the Austrian empire, under the  
same monarch, was at war with  
Prussia. In 1866, the prostrate Prussian  
army fell heavily on the unprepared  
Austrian and defeated them decisively  
at the battle of Sadowa. Formerly  
Berlin had the habit of Berlin to celebrate  
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